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1980 U.S. Imports of African Mammal Trophies and Skins

by
Nancy J. Roeper

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Abstract

The United States imported mammal trophies representing over 6,400 animals directly from Africa in 1980, only 8% of which were listed on the CITES Appendices. Trophy shipments represented approximately 6% of all shipments of mammals imported by the U.S. in 1980. South Africa exported trophies representing nearly 2,000 animals, and Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Zambia, and the Sudan each exported trophies representing between 500 and 1,200 animals.

Ninety-five African mammal species originating from 12 countries were imported directly into the U.S. as trophies. Impala, warthog, common zebra, greater kudu, and the African buffalo were the five species most frequently imported as hunting trophies, while the elephant and lion headed the list of CITES-listed species.

Many mammals also entered the U.S. from Africa as non-trophy commercial or personal shipments. Over 11,000 mammal skins entered the U.S. commercial market from four African nations; South Africa supplied 94%. The greater kudu, springbok, and gemsbok accounted for 87% of these skins (excluding elephant). Non-trophy personal shipments accounted for an additional 147 animals.

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I. Introduction

The African continent supports an abundant and diverse mammalian fauna in part because it has changed less than have the other continents over geological time. Although many large mammals of Eurasia, North America, and South America became extinct toward the end of the Pleistocene, relatively few of Africa's large mammals disappeared. From the end of the Pleistocene until relatively recently, Africa's fauna underwent only minor changes in composition, distribution, and abundance. Within the last century, however, there has been a drastic reduction in the density and distribution of many species due to human influence. The Cape lion (Panthera leo melanochaitus) disappeared in the mid-1800's while the Barbary lion (P. l. leo) survived until the early 1920's. The introduction of firearms by European settlers in South Africa during the 18th century contributed to the severe depletion of many game herds and to the extinction of the bluebuck (Hippotragus leucophaeus), the quagga (Equus quagga), and the rufous gazelle (Gazella rufina) (Harper, 1945). Other major causes for the recent reduction of African mammalian species include: 1) habitat destruction, 2) game clearance operations, 3) the opening up of remote areas by road construction, 4) human population increase leading to a greater need for meat and agriculture, 5) commercial poaching, 6) wasteful tribal hunting, and 7) epidemic diseases (Sidney, 1965).

Many African countries have taken steps to preserve their native animal populations by passing protective laws or by establishing game reserves and national parks. Many of the animals shown as imports in this report probably were legally culled from game-managed populations.

In this report, I document direct imports of mammal trophies and non-trophy skins from Africa into the United States during 1980. "Trophy" refers to the parts of any mammal killed on a hunting expedition by the importer or the importer's client and not destined for a commercial market. Non-trophy skins were divided into personal and commercial shipments. Trends of species imported between 1978 and 1980 are provided for species listed on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

The major sources of data for this report were the 3-177 Declaration of Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife forms and accompanying documents provided by the Division of Law Enforcement of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior under a Freedom of Information Act request.

For a complete explanation of the methods used, see Appendix A.

II. Trade Analysis

A. African Trophy Imports.

In 1980, the U.S. imported a total of approximately 20,000 shipments of live mammals and mammal products. Trophy shipments accounted for only 1,218 of these, or approximately 6%. The highest percentage of trophy shipments, 52.6%, came from Africa, and another 41.3% came from the New World (see Table 1).

In 1980, 7,636 mammals entered the U.S. as trophies. By far, the most came from Africa: the 6,421 African mammals account for 84.1% of all game mammal imports reported on 3-177 forms. Only 13.1% of all game imports came from the New World*, indicating that the number of animals per shipment entering the U.S. from Africa was larger than in those shipments from the New World. The remainder of the trophies were divided among Europe (1.4%), Asia (0.7%), and Australasia (0.6%) (see Appendix B).

The United States imported trophies from 12 African countries in 1980 (see Figure 1). Nearly half of the animals, however, originated in only two countries: the Republic of South Africa (South Africa) and Botswana, with 1,985 and 1,176 animals, respectively. Imports from other African countries accounted for an additional 3,260 animals. Trophy imports from South Africa and Botswana also included more species than did imports from other countries; 67 and 42 species were imported, respectively (see Appendix C).

Approximately 742 species of mammals occur in Africa (Bigalke, 1978), 112 of which are elephants, rhinoceroses, ungulates, canids, or felids (Corbet and Hill, 1980), the animals usually considered desirable trophies. Of the 95 species of mammals imported in 1980, 72 belonged to one of these categories. Therefore, 71.3% of the species included in those categories were hunted for trophies (this excludes the 11 endangered species that occur in Africa that could not have entered the country legally) (see Appendix C).

The ten major trophy species imported in order of decreasing numbers were the impala (*Aepyceros melampus*), warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*), common zebra (*Equus burchelli*), greater kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), African buffalo (*Synceros caffer*), springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*), gemsbok (*Oryx*

---

* These figures do not include the approximately 5,000 non-CITES mammals that entered the U.S. in about 200 shipments from Mexico and Canada declared under an alternate form, Customs Form 3315, "Declaration for Free Entry of Game Birds and Mammals Taken by U.S. Residents." Complete data for these imports are not available.

Table 1. U.S. imports of mammal trophies in 1980.

Declared Country of Origin	Number of CITES Animals	Total Number of Animals	Number of Shipments
Africa			
Botswana	90	1,176	98
Cameroon	1	17	2
Central Afr. Rep.	25	253	16
Ethiopia	4	56	3
Kenya	2	12	2
Namibia	53	672	83
Rep. South Afr.	106	1,985	227
Sudan	38	524	52
Tanzania	21	158	13
Zaire	8	10	2
Zambia	97	660	54
Zimbabwe	62	898	89
SUBTOTAL	507	6,421	641
Asia			
India	0	4	1
Japan	1	2	2
Mongolia	16	51	11
SUBTOTAL	17	57	14
Europe			
Austria	0	2	2
Bulgaria	0	3	1
Greece	0	1	1
Greenland	0	1	1
Hungary	0	1	1
Italy	0	2	1
Poland	0	4	2
Spain	0	86	21
Sweden	0	4	3
United Kingdom	0	1	1
SUBTOTAL	0	106	35
New World			
Argentina	0	12	5
Canada	156	935	452
Mexico	33	56	46
SUBTOTAL	189	1,003	503

Table 1. Continued

Declared Country of Origin	Number of CITES Animals	Total Number of Animals	Number of Shipments
Australasia			
Australia	1	15	9
New Zealand	0	28	14
Papua New Guinea	0	6	2
SUBTOTAL	1	49	25
GRAND TOTALS	714	7,636	1,218

Source: TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

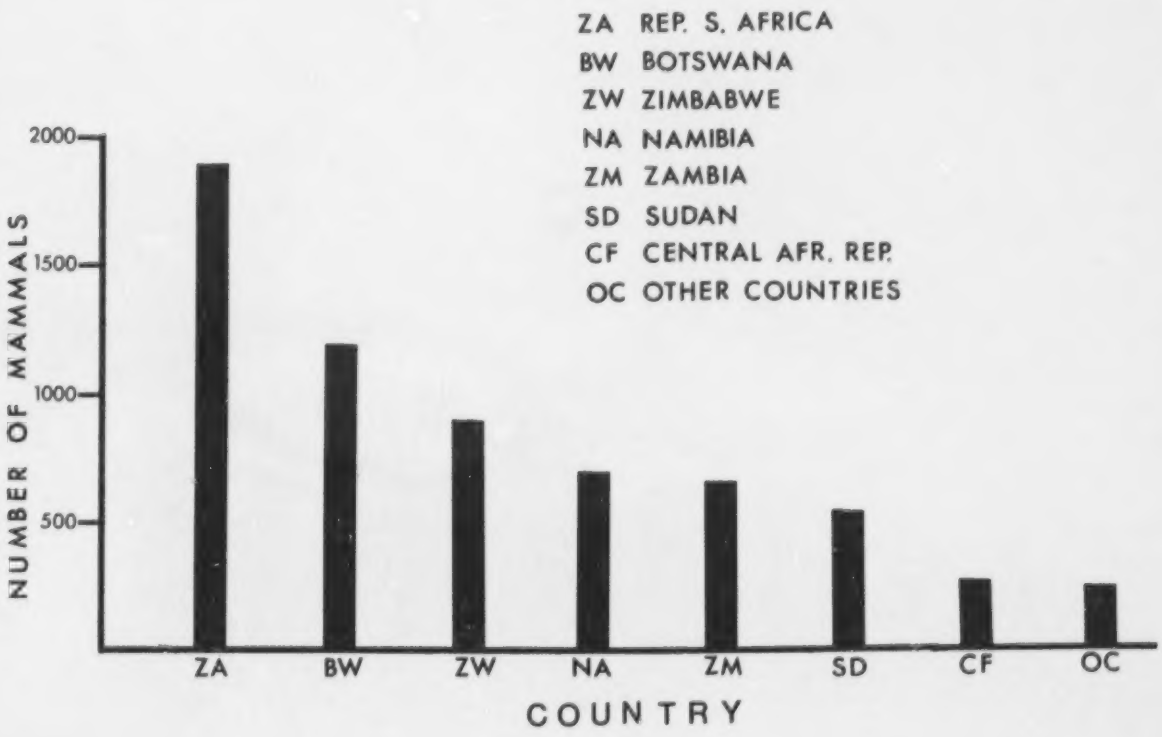

Fig. 1. 1980 U.S. imports of trophy mammals from Africa by country of origin.

gazella), blue wildebeest (Connochaetes taurinus), hartebeest (Alcelaphus buselaphus), and common duiker (Sylvicapra grimmia). Imports of these animals represented nearly 11% of the 95 mammal species from Africa but about 52% of the total quantity (1218) of mammals imported from Africa (see Table 2).

The 507 CITES Appendix I or II mammals that entered the U.S. in 1980 from Africa accounted for 7.9% of the mammal trophies imported from Africa, 6.6% of mammal trophies imported from all countries, and 71.0% of CITES mammals imported as trophies from all countries (based on data in Table 1). The major CITES species included the elephant (Loxodonta africana), lion (Panthera leo), mountain zebra (Equus zebra), and chacma baboon (Papio ursinus) (Figure 5).

B. Non-trophy Mammal Skins Imported from Africa.

1. Personal. An additional 148 animals entered the U.S. from Africa as personal, non-trophy shipments (see Table 3). Twenty species were imported from 10 countries. Again, South Africa was the major exporter, providing 63 of the animals (43%). Zimbabwe and Botswana were the other major exporters. The most frequently imported species in this category were the common zebra (Equus burchelli), springbok (Antidorcas marsupialis), and impala (Aepyceros melampus). These were also popular trophy animals (see Appendix C).

2. Commercial. More mammal skins entered the U.S. from Africa in 1980 as commercial shipments than as trophies. Of the 11,180 mammal skins (excluding elephant skins, see Table 5) imported from four countries, 10,510 (94.0%) originated in South Africa (See Table 4).

The U.S. commercially imported skins of 15 species from South Africa in 1980. Three species, greater kudu (Tragelaphus strepsiceros), gemsbok (Oryx gazella), and springbok (Antidorcas marsupialis), represented 93.0% of all skins commercially imported directly from Africa, excluding elephant skins (see Table 4). These three species were also popular as trophies. Excluding elephant, two CITES species, lion (Panthera leo) and mountain zebra (Equus zebra), represented less than 1.0% of the skins imported. The red fox (Vulpes vulpes) was the only species that was imported commercially but was never imported as a trophy.

Table 5 provides details of commercial imports (excluding ivory) of elephant (Loxodonta africana) parts and products for 1980. Over 9,000 square meters of elephant skin entered the U.S. in 1980 directly from Africa. A smaller amount, approximately 1,400 square meters, entered via Europe.

C. Ports of Entry of Trophy Shipments.

The highest percentage of mammal trophy shipments from Africa (27.7%) was imported through Chicago (Table 6). Large numbers also entered through New York (19.8%) and Los Angeles (16.0%). The ports of San Francisco, Seattle, and Honolulu each received 6.5%.

Fig. 2. Lesser kudu, Tragelaphus imberbis. The graceful curves of the kudu's horns make it a desirable trophy specimen. Photo by Norman Myers.

Fig. 3. Lion, Panthera leo. Lions are one of the most frequently imported CITES species trophies. Photo by Norman Myers.

Fig. 4. African buffalo, Synceros caffer. One of the "big five" African trophy animals. In old males, the horns may span over 1 meter. Photo by Mark Boulton.

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Table 2. Species of mammals most often imported from Africa as trophies in 1980, in decreasing numbers of imports.

English Common Name	Scientific Name	Numbers Imported 1980	Percent of Total African Trophy Imports-1980
impala	*Aepyceros melampus*	577	9.0
warthog	*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*	451	7.0
common zebra	*Equus burchelli*	426	6.6
greater kudu	*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*	373	5.8
African buffalo	*Synceros caffer*	342	5.3
springbok	*Antidorcas marsupialis*	292	4.5
gemsbok	*Oryx gazella*	276	4.3
blue wildebeest	*Connochaetes taurinus*	219	3.4
hartebeest	*Alcelaphus buselaphus*	196	3.1
common duiker	*Sylvicapra grimmia*	181	2.8
sable antelope	*Hippotragus niger*	176	2.7
elephant	*Loxodonta africana*	173	2.7
blesbok	*Damaliscus dorcas*	173	2.7
steenbok	*Raphiceros campestris*	166	2.6
waterbuck	*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*	164	2.6
TOTALS		4,185	65.1

Source: TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Divison of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept of the Interior.

Table 3. Number of U.S. non-trophy, personal imports of mammal skins from Africa in 1980.

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Declared Country of Origin											
	Botswana	C. Afr. Rep.	Kenya	Namibia	Nigeria	S. Afr.	Sudan	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Afr
Felis serval (serval)					3							
Panthera leo (lion)		1				4						
Loxodonta africana (African elephant)	4	1	2			1	1				1	
Equus burchelli (common zebra)	8		1			13		2	1		11	
Equus spp. (zebras)			1									
Phacochoerus aethiopicus (warthog)	1									9		4
Giraffa camelopardalis (giraffe)											2	
Tragelaphus euryceros (bongo)						1						
Tragelaphus imberbis (lesser kudu)						1						
Tragelaphus oryx (eland)					1							
Tragelaphus scriptus (bushbuck)											1	
Tragelaphus strepsiceros (greater kudu)	1					5						
Synceros caffer (African buffalo)	1		1									
Redunca spp. (reedbucks)											1	
Hippotragus niger (roan antelope)											2	
Oryx gazella (gemsbok)						1						
Connochaetes taurinus (blue wildebeest)						3						
Alcelaphus buselaphus (hartebeest)	1		1			1						
Damaliscus dorcas (blesbok)						1						

Table 3. Continued

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Declared Country of Origin											
	Botswana	C. Afr. Rep.	Kenya	Namibia	Nigeria	S. A. Africa	Sudan	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Africa
Damaliscus lunatus (tsessebi, topi)						1						
Aepyceros melampus (impala)	2		1			4					13	
Antidorcas marsupialis (springbok)	5			1		27						
TOTAL	23	2	7	1	4	63	1	2	1	9	31	4

Source: TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

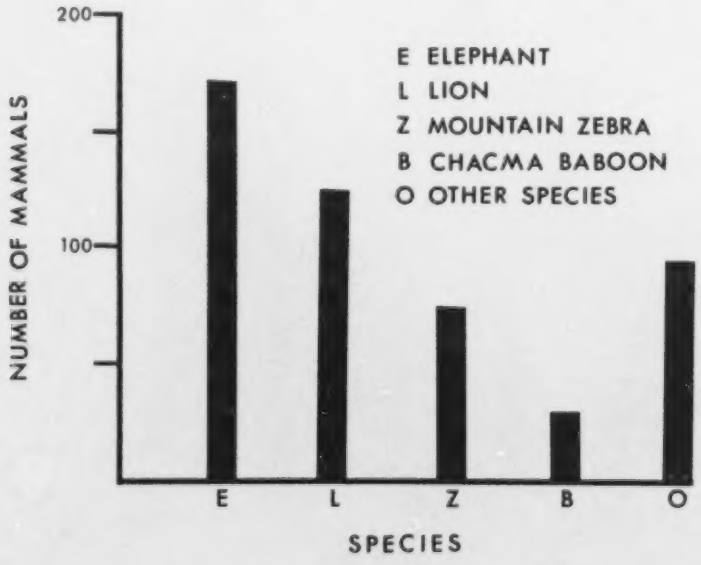

Fig. 5. 1980 U.S. imports of CITES trophies from Africa, by species.

Table 4. Number of U.S. non-trophy commercial imports of mammal skins from Africa in 1980.

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Declared Country of Origin				
	Botswana	Rep. South Afr.	Tanzania	Zambia	Africa
Vulpes vulpes (red fox)		200			
Panthera leo (lion)		2			
Loxodonta africana (African elephant)		(See Table 5)			
Equus burchelli (common zebra)		227	25	15	
E. zebra (mountain zebra)		6			
Hippopotamus amphibius (hippopotamus)		1			
Tragelaphus oryx (eland)					10
T. strepsiceros (greater kudu)		3,972			
Synceros caffer (African buffalo)		75			
Sylvicapra grimmia (common duiker)		10			
Redunca spp. (reedbucks)		1			
Oryx gazella (gemsbok)		2,169			
Connochaetes taurinus (blue wildebeest)		38			
Alcelaphus buselaphus (hartebeest)		1			
Damaliscus lunatus (tsessebi, topi)		27			
Raphiceros campestris (steenbok)		20			
Aepycerus melampus (impala)		127			
Antidorcas marsupialis (springbok)	620	3,634	---	---	---
TOTAL	620	10,510	25	15	10

Source: TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 5. 1980 commercial imports of elephant skin and parts, excluding ivory.

Country of Origin	Country of Export or Re-export	Part	Quantity
Botswana	Botswana	skin	492.4 m2 2 cartons 3 pieces
		ears	2
Botswana	France	skin	1,094.8 m2
Botswana or Rep. S. Afr.	Botswana or Rep. S. Afr.	skin	11.8 m^2
		ears	4
Rep. S. Afr.	Rep. S. Afr.	skin	8,543.2 m^2 155 pieces 185 kg
		feet	23
Rep. S. Afr.	U.K.	skin	3 pieces
Zambia	Zambia	skin	1 piece
		ears	2
		feet	2
Africa (country not specified)	U.K.	skin	2 pieces
		leather goods	1.4 m^2
Africa (country not specified)	France	skin	317.4 m^2 156 pieces 232 kg

TOTALS: Skin: 10,461.0 m2 (112,640.3 square feet), 2 cartons, 320 pieces, and 417 kg.
Ears: 8
Feet: 25

Source: TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 6. Trophies from Africa as a percentage of shipments entering each port of entry in 1980.

Port of Entry	Percent of Trophies
Chicago, Illinois	27.7
Los Angeles, California	16.0
New York, New York	19.8
Seattle, Washington	6.5
Sweetgrass, Montana	0
Honolulu, Hawaii	6.5
San Francisco, California	6.5
Other Ports	17.0
TOTAL	100.0

Source: TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Fig. 6. Impala, Aepyceros melampus. In 1980 the impala was the most frequently imported trophy mammal from Africa (see Table 2). Photo by Charles W. Koontz.

D. Trends of CITES Trophy Imports.

Several trends are apparent in the importation of CITES species. The number of species of CITES mammals reported as trophies increased from seven species in 1978 to 21 in 1980. This includes Equus zebra hartmannae, which was not listed on CITES until June 1979, and Kobus leche, which was prohibited from entering the U.S. until October 1980 by the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) (see Tables 7 and 8). In addition, the number of CITES trophy shipments increased from 200 in 1978, to 335 in 1980, and the number of countries exporting CITES trophies to the U.S. increased from 7 in 1978 to 12 in 1980 (see Table 8 and Figure 7).

The number of animals imported in 1978 seems high when compared to 1979. (Table 8, line 3). Unlike the method I used in preparing this report (see Appendix A), the compilers of the U.S. CITES annual reports recorded what was actually listed on the CITES permits. Therefore, the figures from 1978 and 1979 are based on numbers of either mammals or mammal parts, depending on how the trophies were represented on the permits. In 1980, the 507 CITES mammals from Africa were imported as 1,467 separate parts (see Table 8, line 6). The number of parts is nearly three times the estimated number of mammals taken in 1980. If the proportion of parts to animals remained constant from 1978 to 1980, the estimated import figures (see Table 8, line 7) would still indicate that more animals entered the U.S. as trophies in 1978 than in 1979. This appears to be because a relatively high number of elephant trophies were imported in 1978. Elephant trophies often yield large numbers of parts, since many hunters take the tusks, ears, feet, tail, belly skin, and sometimes even the trunk. Hunters of other species such as lion, usually take only the skin and skull. If elephants are deleted from the total parts for the original figures of total animals, the imports indicate a more gradual increase in numbers over the three year period.

South Africa and Botswana have consistently exported the largest number, as well as the greatest variety, of CITES trophies to the United States (see Table 9). Cameroon, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zaire, and Zimbabwe seem to have only recently begun contributing to the CITES mammal trophy trade with the United States.

These increases may be the result of improved reporting procedures for CITES species. The data presented from 1978 and 1979 were obtained from U.S. CITES reports, not from direct examination of import documents. The publisher of the CITES reports, in turn, obtained the data from permit copies sent directly to the U.S. Wildlife Permit Office (WPO). It is possible that not all the copies of trophy permits were sent in since CITES enforcement began in 1977.

E. U.S. CITES Report Discrepancies.

A number of inconsistencies exist between import data listed in this report, the U.S. CITES reports, and those available from African nations. Of the 12 African nations for which the U.S. imported trophies in 1980, only five were enforcing CITES regulations for all or most of 1980: Botswana, Kenya,

South Africa, Tanzania, and Zaire. Only two of these countries produced CITES reports: Botswana, whose reports are available for 1977-1979, and South Africa, with reports available from 1977-1980.

Many discrepancies arose with the South African CITES reports, some concerning Appendix I animals (see Tables 10 and 11).

Some discrepancies between reports may be due to the omission of seized animals in the U.S. CITES reports, so all of the Appendix I or endangered species that were imported may have been seized. Other reasons for discrepancies could be as follows: all CITES documents for imported animals may not have been received by the WPO which compiles the U.S. CITES annual reports; calculations may have been conducted in different ways; reports may not use the same criteria to distinguish between commercial and non-commercial shipments; general categories of mammals, e.g. primates, in one report may be accounted for by specific listings in the other, or other countries may also have problems with reporting efficiency.

F. Range Discrepancies.

Thirty-seven species (representing a total of 280 animals) were declared as having originated in countries to which they are not indigenous (see Appendix C). Most discrepancies arose with shipments from Zambia and South Africa; 54 animals representing 17 species were imported from Zambia, and 54 animals of 13 species were imported from South Africa. There were range discrepancies associated with all 12 countries.

Many of these discrepancies may be due to the incorrect declaration of the animal's scientific name. For example, the single brown hyaena (Hyaena brunnea) that was imported from Zambia may have been misidentified, since brown hyaenas do not occur in Zambia. Since most genera that were implicated in range discrepancies do not include species that are CITES-listed animals or are listed on the ESA, importers do not appear to be changing a species name to avoid having to obtain a CITES permit or to illegally import a protected species. Often another species than that listed (whose range included the declared country of origin) would also correspond to the common name listed on the 3-177 form.

In other cases, however, misidentification is not as likely because the taxa involved are monospecific. Examples are imports of springbok (Antidorcas marsupialis) from Zaire and rhebok (Pelea capreolus) from Zambia and Zimbabwe (see Appendix C). These may represent illegal shipments of mammals from Africa.

Another possible explanation is that some animals may have recently been introduced to areas outside their normal range, such as into game reserves or ranches. These modifications may not yet be incorporated into recent range maps used for this report (Ansell, 1978; Corbet and Hill, 1980; Haltenorth and Diller, 1977; Meester and Setzer, 1971; Smithers, 1971). Also, some shipments may be re-exports for which the importer failed to declare the true country of origin.

Table 7. CITES mammal trophy imports from Africa tabulated by species, 1978-1980.

CITES Species (Common Name)	Year of Importation 1978	1979	1980
Galago senegalensis (lesser bushbaby)			1
Otolemur crassicaudatus (thick-tailed bushbaby)			2
Papio anubis (olive baboon)			9
Papio cynocephalus (yellow baboon)	3	14	22
Papio hamadryas (hamadryas baboon)		4	3
Papio papio (Guinea baboon)			2
Papio ursinus (chacma baboon)	20	14	28
Papio spp (baboons)	11	9	4
Cercopithecus aethiops (savanna monkey)	2		12
Cercopithecus mitis (diademed monkey)			1
Cercopithecus spp. (guenons, vervets)	4		1
Colobus guereza (black and white colobus)			1
Primates (monkeys)	4	13	
Hyaena brunnea (brown hyaena)			1
Felis aurata (African golden cat)		1	
Felis caracal (caracal)		4	2
Felis chaus (jungle cat)			1
Felis serval (serval)			3
Felis silvestris (African wildcat)		4	2
Felis spp. (small cats)			3
Panthera leo (lion)	129	94	135

Table 7. Continued

CITES Species (Common Name)	Year of Importation 1978	1979	1980
Panthera pardus (leopard)		2	
Loxodonta africana (African elephant)	465	45	173
*Equus zebra (mountain zebra)		10	75
Ceratotherium simum simum (southern white rhinoceros)	6		4
Cephalophus monticola (blue duiker)	8	1	15
†Kobus leche (lechwe)	___	___	7
TOTAL	652	215	507

* Although Equus zebra zebra has been listed on CITES Appendix I since July 1975, E. z. hartmannae was only listed on Appendix II in June of 1979. E. z. zebra has been endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) since 1976. The zebra listed here, therefore, are probably Hartmann's mountain zebra, or misidentified common zebras.

† The status of Kobus leche was changed from endangered to threatened under the ESA in Oct. 1980 and was moved from CITES Appendix I to Appendix II in June of 1979. Prior to Oct. 1980, it was not allowed to enter the U.S. as a trophy.

Source: U.S. CITES Annual Reports, 1978-1979, and TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Table 8. Trends in U.S. imports of CITES trophy mammals from Africa.[1]

	Year of Importation		
	1978	1979	1980
1. Number of countries exporting to the U.S.	7	11	12
2. Number of shipments containing CITES species	200	173	335
3. Number of CITES trophy mammals imported	652	215	507
4. Number of CITES trophy mammals minus elephants	187	170	334
5. Number of species imported	7	10	19
6. Number of trophy parts[2]	ND	ND	1,467
7. Estimated number of CITES trophy mammals imported based on the 1980 ratio of parts to animals[3]	225	74	-

[1] Includes animals whose status on CITES or the ESA changed between 1978 and 1980.

[2] Determined from number of parts listed on 3-177 declaration forms.

[3] Estimates assume the ratio of parts to animals in 1980 was the same for the two preceding years (approximately 3:1).

ND = No Data

Source: U.S. CITES Annual Reports, 1978-1979, and TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Table 9. Number of U.S. imports of CITES mammal trophies from 1978 to 1980, by country of origin.

Declared Country of Origin	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Year of Importation 1978	1979	1980
Botswana	Papio ursinus (chacma baboon)	14	11	4
	Papio spp. (baboons)	1	6	
	Cercopithecus aethiops (savanna monkey)	2		
	Primate spp.	4	12	
	Felis caracal (caracal)		2	
	Felis silvestris (African wild cat)		4	
	Panthera leo (lion)	88	49	55
	Loxodonta africana (elephant)	289	18	29
	* Equus zebra (mountain zebra)			1
	Cephalophus monticola (blue duiker)	8	1	1
	SUBTOTAL	406	103	90
Cameroon	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)		2	
	Cephalophus monticola (blue duiker)			1
	SUBTOTAL		2	1
Central Afr. Rep.	Papio anubis (olive baboon)			1
	P. cynocephalus (yellow baboon)	1	6	11
	Colobus guereza (E. black and white colobus)			1
	Panthera leo (lion)	4	9	4
	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)	19	2	8
	SUBTOTAL	24	17	25

Table 9. Continued

Declared Country of Origin	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Year of Importation 1978	1979	1980
Ethiopia	Papio anubis (olive baboon)			2
	Papio hamadryas (hamadryas baboon)			1
	Panthera leo (lion)			1
	SUBTOTAL			4
Kenya	Panthera leo (lion)	6		
	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)			2
	SUBTOTAL	6		2
Malawi	Papio ursinus (chacma baboon)		1	
	SUBTOTAL		1	
Namibia	Papio anubis (olive baboon)			3
	Papio cynocephalus (yellow baboon)		1	
	Papio papio (Guinea baboon)			1
	Papio ursinus (chacma baboon)			3
	Papio spp. (baboons)	10	1	3
	Felis caracal (caracal)			1
	Felis silvestris (African wild cat)			2
	Panthera leo (lion)	3	1	
	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)	13		3
	* Equus zebra (mountain zebra)		7	36
	Cephalophus monticola (blue duiker)			1
	SUBTOTAL	26	10	53

Table 9. Continued

Declared Country of Origin	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Year of Importation 1978	1979	1980
Rep. South Afr.	Otolemur crassicaudatus (thick-tailed bushbaby)			2
	Papio anubis (olive baboon)			1
	Papio cynocephalus (yellow baboon)	2	7	7
	Papio ursinus (chacma baboon)	5	2	7
	Papio spp. (baboons)		1	
	Cercopithecus aethiops (savanna monkey)	4		10
	Cercopithecus spp. (guenons)			1
	Primates (monkeys)		1	
	Felis aurata (African golden cat)		1	
	Felis caracal (caracal)		2	1
	Felis chaus (jungle cat)			1
	Felis serval (serval)			3
	Felis spp. (small cats)			3
	Panthera leo (lion)	11	23	20
	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)	22	17	22
	* Equus zebra hartmannae (mountain zebra)		3	13
	Ceratotherium simum (white rhinoceros)	6		4
	Cephalophus monticola (blue duiker)			4
	† Kobus leche (lechwe)			7
	SUBTOTAL	50	57	106
Sudan	Panthera leo (lion)	6	4	13
	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)	22	2	19
	Cephalophus monticola (blue duiker)			6
	SUBTOTAL	28	6	38

Table 9. Continued

Declared Country of Origin	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Year of Importation 1978	1979	1980
Tanzania	Papio cynocephalus (yellow baboon)			1
	Panthera leo (lion)			9
	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)		1	9
	* Equus zebra (mountain zebra)			2
	SUBTOTAL		1	21
Zaire	Papio anubis (olive baboon)			1
	Papio hamadryas (hamadryas baboon)			2
	Papio ursinus (chacma baboon)			1
	Papio spp. (baboons)		1	1
	Panthera leo (lion)			1
	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)		1	2
	SUBTOTAL		2	8
Zambia	Papio anubis (olive baboon)			1
	Papio cynocephalus (yellow baboon)			3
	Papio papio (Guinea baboon)			1
	Papio ursinus (chacma baboon)	1		
	Papio hamadryas (hamadryas baboon)		4	
	Hyaena brunnea (brown hyaena)			1
	Panthera leo (lion)	11	7	26
	Panthera pardus (leopard)		2	
	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)	100	2	46

Table 9. Continued

Declared Country of Origin	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Year of Importation 1978	1979	1980
Zambia (cont.)	* Equus zebra (mountain zebra)			17
	Cephalophus monticola (blue duiker)			2
	SUBTOTAL	112	15	97
Zimbabwe	Galago senegalensis (lesser bushbaby)			1
	Papio ursinus (chacma baboon)			13
	Cercopithecus aethiops (savanna monkey)			2
	Cercopithecus mitis (diademed monkey)			1
	Panthera leo (lion)		1	6
	Loxodonta africana (African elephant)			33
	* Equus zebra (mountain zebra)			6
	SUBTOTAL		1	62
TOTALS		652	215	507

* Although Equus zebra zebra has been listed on CITES Appendix I since July 1975, E. z. hartmannae was only listed on Appendix II in June of 1979. E. z. zebra has been endangered under the ESA since 1976. The zebra listed here, therefore, are probably Hartmann's mountain zebra, or misidentified common zebras.

† The status of Kobus leche was changed from endangered to threatened under the ESA in Oct. 1980, and was moved from CITES Appendix I to Appendix II in June of 1979. Prior to Oct. 1980, it was not allowed to enter the U.S. as a trophy.

Source: U.S. CITES Annual Reports, 1978-1979, and TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

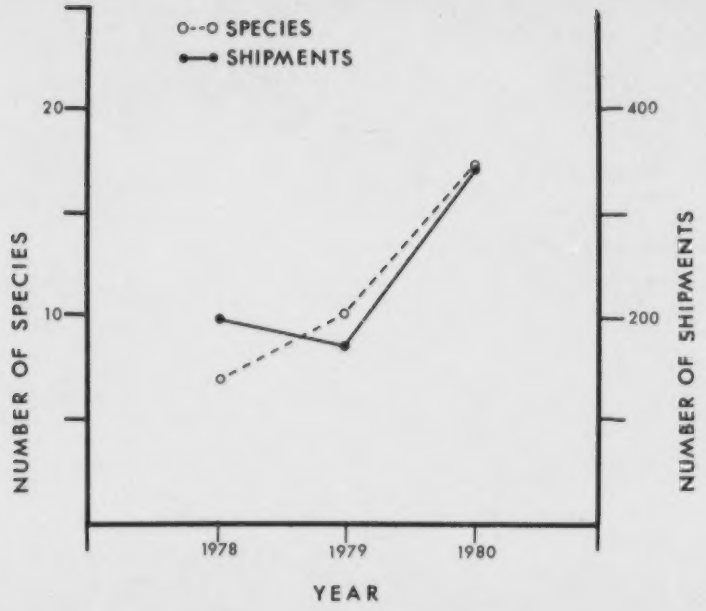

Fig. 7. Trends in the number of species and shipments of CITES trophy mammals exported to the United States from Africa, 1978-1980.

Fig. 8. African elephant, Loxodonta africana. Once common, elephant trophies with tusks weighing over 100 lbs. are now extremely rare. Photo by WWF.

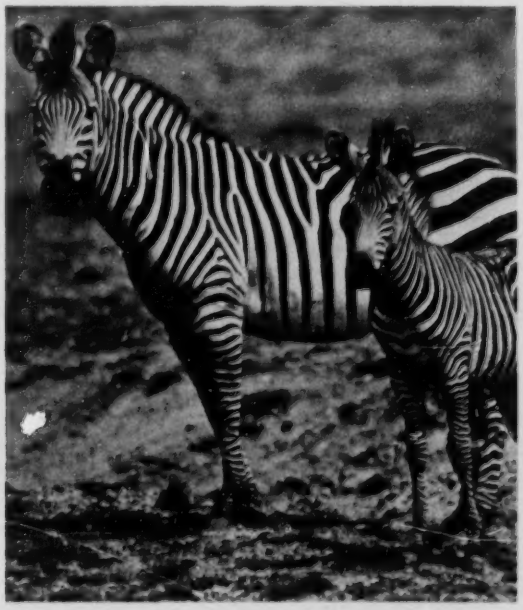

Fig. 9. Common zebra, Equus burchelli. Zebra trophies are much admired for the striking pattern of the hides. Photo by WWF.

Table 10. U.S. CITES Report imports of mammal trophies (excluding elephants) from Africa not reported as exports in the CITES Reports of South Africa and Botswana.

U.S. CITES Report	Country of Origin	Quantity	Species
1978	South Africa	2	yellow baboon (Papio cynocephalus)
		5	chacma baboon (Papio ursinus)
		4	savanna monkey (Cercopithecus aethiops)
		11	lion (Panthera leo)
		6	blue duiker (Cephalophus monticola)
1979	South Africa	7	yellow baboon (Papio cynocephalus)
		1	Papio spp.
		1	savanna monkey (Cercopithecus aethiops)
		1	Primate
		1	African golden cat (Felis aurata)
1980	South Africa	2	thick-tailed bushbaby (Otolemur crassicaudatus)
		1	olive baboon (Papio anubis)
		7	yellow baboon (Papio cynocephalus)
		1	savanna monkey (Cercopithecus aethiops)
		1	Cercopithecus spp.
		3	Felis spp.
		5	lion (Panthera leo)
		10	Hartmann's zebra (Equus zebra hartmannae)
		4	blue duiker (Cephalophus monticola)
		7	lechwe (Kobus leche)
1978	Botswana	14	chacma baboon (Papio ursinus)
		1	Papio spp.
		2	savanna monkey (Cercopithecus aethiops)
		88	lion (Panthera leo)
		8	blue duiker (Cephalophus monticola)
1979	Botswana	11	chacma baboon (Papio ursinus)
		6	Papio spp.
		12	Primate spp.
		2	caracal (Felis caracal)
		4	African wildcat (F. silvestris)
		49	lion (Panthera leo)

Source: CITES Annual Reports from South Africa (1978-1980) and Botswana (1978 and 1979).

Table 11. South Africa's and Botswana's CITES Report exports of mammal trophies (excluding elephants) from Africa not reported as imports in U.S. CITES Reports.

CITES Report	Quantity	Species
1978 South Africa	3	caracal (Felis caracal)
	2	white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum)
	3	lechwe (Kobus leche)
1979 South Africa	3	savanna monkey (Cercopithecus aethiops)
	2	white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum)
	1	lechwe (Kobus leche)
	2	bontebok (Damaliscus dorcas dorcas)
1980 South Africa	3	chacma baboon (Papio ursinus)
	16	caracal (Felis caracal)
	1	leopard (Panthera pardus)
	1	cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus)
	5	white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum)
	2	bontebok (Damaliscus dorcas dorcas)
1978 Botswana	1	lechwe (Kobus leche)

Source: CITES Annual Reports from South Africa (1978-1980) and Botswana (1978 and 1979).

III. Discussion

Although the number of mammals imported directly from Africa is small compared to the total number of mammals killed for U.S. commercial imports of mammal skins, the trade in African mammals still requires monitoring. The ecologically-sound management of these species requires information on all sources of pressure. In the past, when game management was non-existent, many African species suffered heavily. In addition to the animals discussed in the introduction, several other African mammals have been exterminated since 1600 (see Appendix D). Nearly all these extinctions can be directly associated with human activities; very few animals seem to have become extinct from natural causes (Harper, 1945).

Numerous other African mammals have also disappeared from large parts of their former range and, in many areas, survive only in national parks or reserves. For instance, sitatunga (Tragelaphus spekei) is threatened by both hunting and swamp drainage and is no longer found in many west African countries (Walther, 1972). The mountain nyala (Tragelaphus buxtoni), never widespread, was seriously threatened but has recovered in small portions of southern Ethiopia (Haltenorth and Diller, 1977). The roan antelope (Hippotragus equinus) is declining or extinct over much of its range (Ansell, 1978). Elephants (Loxodonta africana) are currently being exploited for the ivory trade, although the long-term threat is the expanding human population (Goodwin and Holloway, 1978).

This depletion in abundance and diversity has been counterbalanced to a small degree by the re-introduction of species into areas where they were eliminated or by their introduction into areas where they did not originally occur. For example, the kudu and impala have been re-introduced into reserves in South Africa, nyala have been introduced into game reserves in Zimbabwe and impala have been introduced into Namibia (Meester and Setzer, 1971).

Other mammals whose ranges or numbers were seriously reduced responded to protective measures and now have stable, or in some cases, increased populations. This would include the blesbok (Damaliscus dorcas phillipsi), (Sidney, 1965), bontebok (Damaliscus dorcas dorcas), (Meester and Setzer, 1971), and black wildebeest (Connochaetes gnou) (Goodwin and Goodwin, 1973). The lechwe (Kobus leche) also seems to have stabilized (U.S. Department of Interior, 1980), but its swampy habitat is still vulnerable to flooding by dam and reservoir construction and to drought caused by abusive land-use practices (Goodwin and Holloway, 1978).

Another counterbalance to population declines is the efforts of South Africa and other nations to manage their game species. Many of the imports reflected in this report most likely come from managed populations.

Data such as those provided in this report are useful in monitoring the extent of legal culling and in targetting possible illegal trade occurring under less carefully controlled conditions. However, it is clear from the discrepancies found in recent CITES reports that many parties still lack reporting efficiency sufficient to monitor exact numbers in trade.

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Appendix A. Methods of Analysis.

A. Sources of Data.

The major source of data for this report was the 3-177 Declaration of Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife forms and accompanying documents provided by the Division of Law Enforcement of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior under a Freedom of Information Act request. Federal law requires importers or exporters of all wildlife and wildlife products to file a 3-177 form. Other sources of data include (1) U.S. CITES Annual Reports for 1978 through 1979 compiled by the Wildlife Permit Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (2) Declaration for Free Entry of Game Birds and Mammals Taken by U.S. Residents (U.S. Customs Service Form 3315) for imports of certain non-CITES game animals from Mexico and Canada, and (3) CITES annual reports for Botswana (1978 and 1979) and South Africa (1978-1980).

B. Countries of Origin.

This report provides analysis of shipments that were imported directly into the U.S. from African nations between January 1, 1980 and December 31, 1980. Africa is defined as the continent of Africa, excluding Madagascar. The country of origin declared on the 3-177 form was assumed to be the true country of origin. For example, a shipment of skins that originated in South Africa but entered the U.S. as a re-export from Great Britain would not appear in this report. However, Appendix II contains a complete analysis of both direct and indirect commercial imports of elephant skins and products, excluding ivory.

C. Import Categories: Trophy and Non-trophy.

Trophy. "Trophy" refers to the parts of any mammal killed on a hunting expedition by the importer or the importer's client and includes all parts imported in a raw, tanned, dressed, or mounted form that were not destined for a commercial market.

Non-trophy.

PERSONAL. Personal, non-trophy items include all mammal parts not counted as trophies that were imported for private (rather than commercial) purposes. Several characteristics distinguish trophy shipments from other non-commercial shipments of mammal parts. Non-commercial shipments include consignments from curio shops or other retail establishments other than taxidermists or safari organizations. If there were no consignors listed on the 3-177 form and if there were no hunting permits or licenses, veterinary certificates, or taxidermists' invoices attached, the shipment was identified as personal, and non-trophy, particularly if the shipment was quite small or entered as personal baggage.

COMMERCIAL. Commercial imports include shipments of whole animal skins imported directly from Africa for commercial (profit-making) purposes. Fragments of skin were not included because Federal law does not require the importer to list the dimensions of the pieces on the 3-177 form. This makes it difficult to extrapolate to whole animals. Fragments of mammal skins were rarely imported from Africa, however.

An exception was elephant parts, which were often imported as panels of skin, feet, and pieces of ears. The quantities of these items were not comparable to the number of skins of the other mammals imported from Africa, so they were listed separately in another table. Imports of ivory were not considered in this report.

Live or dead animals imported for scientific purposes were not considered in this report.

D. Determination of Whole Animal Numbers.

The method used to determine the number of animals that probably had been killed, based upon the selection of trophy pieces itemized on the 3-177 forms, provides conservative estimates. First, all of the parts listed for a species were tallied. The minimum number of individual animals that could have resulted in that composition of parts was then calculated. For example, if one skin, two skulls, six feet and two tails were declared as wildebeest parts, they were counted as two animals. This method was also used to determine the total number of animals killed for non-trophy imports and to interpret data from CITES reports.

Manufactured items such as antelope-foot ashtrays and impala-skin drums were excluded for two reasons: the difficulty of extrapolating to whole animals; and the probability that the animals would be counted twice: once as a whole skin and once as four foot-ashtrays. The small quantity of manufactured items imported, however, would probably only add a small amount to the total number of animals killed to supply the trade.

E. Species Classification.

The organization of species for this report conforms to the phylogenetic classification of Corbet and Hill (1980). I relied on scientific and common names supplied by the importer on the 3-177 forms . Animals identified by their common names only were categorized by their genera when possible, and then by family. With monotypic genera, the animal was listed as the only known species. For example, a "kudu" would appear as Tragelaphus spp., a "hyaena" would be classified as Hyaenidae, and an "impala" would appear as Aepycerus melampus. Subspecies were not treated separately in this report, except when a subspecies had protected status.

F. Ports of Entry.

Ports of entry for 1980 were determined from the 3-177 forms. For 1979, port of entry data came from reports submitted by agents at the ports to the Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

G. Sources of Error.

The following sources of error may affect the reliability of the data:

1. Importers shipping items through the mail often fail to file 3-177 forms. This results in an underestimate of the number of animals in trade.

2. "Trophy" and "non-trophy personal" items may have been tallied in reversed categories. This, however, would not affect the combined total numbers of animals killed.

3. The conservative method used to determine the number of animals represented by the trophy parts listed may underestimate the actual number of animals killed.

4. The scientific or common name supplied by the importer may have been incorrect. Again, this should not affect the total numbers involved, but may contribute to range discrepancies.

5. Hunters importing trophies from Canada and Mexico need not submit 3-177 forms for non-CITES species. An alternate form, Customs Form 3315 "Declaration for Free Entry of Game Birds and Mammals Taken by U.S. Residents", is then required, but some of the data from those documents are not available for 1980 and have not been incorporated into the report.

6. There may be differences in the way I calculated the number of trophy animals imported in 1980 compared with the method used by the Wildlife Permit Office for compilation of the 1978 and 1979 U.S. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) annual reports. In addition, reporting efficiency for CITES imports has increased every year since reporting began in 1977. Any increase in the number of CITES imports over the years may simply reflect this growing efficiency rather than an actual increase in the number of imports.

Appendix B. 1980 U.S. Trophy Imports from Non-African Countries

A. New World.

Countries in the Western Hemisphere supplied the U.S. with at least 1,003 imported trophy mammals in 1980 (see Table 1).* Almost all of these animals (95.0%) originated in Canada.

A detailed analysis of the trophies imported from Canada between October 1980 and December 1980, the months during which the majority of trophies entered the U.S. and for which the data was available, showed that at least 593 mammals of 20 different species were imported. The most prevalent species (Rangifer tarandus) (107), grizzly bear (Ursus arctos) (65), and mountain goat, (Oreamnos americana) (59). Besides grizzly bear, two other CITES mammals were imported as trophies: mountain sheep (Ovis canadensis) (21) and timber wolf, (Canis lupus) (9).

B. Europe.

European countries accounted for only 106 (1.4%) of all trophy mammals imported. Slightly over 81% of all European trophies originated in Spain (see Table 1). The mammals most frequently imported from Spain were: red deer (Cervus elephas), Spanish ibex (Capra pyrenaica hispanica), roe deer (Capreolus capreolus), fallow deer (Cervus dama), and chamois (Rupicapra rupicapra).

C. Asia.

The U.S. imported only 57 animals from Asia, almost all of which (89.5%) arrived from Mongolia (see Table 1). The mammals of Mongolian origin most often imported were: Siberian ibex (Capra ibex siberica), goitered gazelle (Gazella subgutterosa), and two subspecies of argali sheep (Ovis ammon darwini) and (O. a. ammon).

D. Australasia.

Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea together contributed less than 1% of all trophy mammals imported. The major species were red deer (Cervus elephas, C. axis and C. dama), tahr (Hemitragus jemlahicus), and chamois (Rupicapra rupicapra), all of which have been introduced into New Zealand, which is the major exporter to the U.S. of the three countries (see Table 1).

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* These figures do not include the approximately 5,000 non-CITES mammals that entered the U.S. in about 200 shipments from Mexico and Canada declared under an alternate form, Customs Form 3315, "Declaration for Free Entry of Game Birds and Mammals Taken by U.S. Residents". Complete data for these imports are not available.

Appendix C. Number of U.S. imports of African trophy mammals in 1980 by country of origin.

Scientific Name (common name)	Country of origin: Botswana	Cameroon	C. Afr. Rep.	Ethiopia	Kenya	Namibia	S. Africa	Sudan	Tanzania	Zaire	Zambia	Zimbabwe	TOTAL
Primates													
*Galago senegalensis (lesser bushbaby)												1	1
*Otolemur crassicaudatus (thick-tailed bushbaby)							2						2
*Papio anubis (olive baboon)			1	2		3†	1†			1	1†		9
*Papio cynocephalus (yellow baboon)			11†				7†		1		3		22
*Papio hamadryas (hamadryas baboon)				1						2†			3
*Papio papio (Guinea baboon)						1†					1†		2
*Papio ursinus (chacma baboon)	4					3	7			1†		13	28
*Papio spp. (baboons)						3				1			4
*Cercopithecus aethiops (savanna monkey)							10					2	12
*Cercopithecus mitis (diademed monkey)												1	1
*Cercopithecus spp. (guenons, vervets)							1						1

*Colobus guereza (Eastern black and white colobus)		1							1
Carnivora									
Canis adustus (side-striped jackal)				3†				3	6
Canis aureus (golden jackal)	4†	2	7†	3†			1†		17
Canis mesomelas (black-backed jackal)	6	1	5	7				8	27
Canis spp. (jackals)	1		2	8	3		1	1	16
Vulpes chama (cape fox)				2					2
Lycaon pictus (hunting dog)	5				2		4		11
Otocyon megalotis (bat-eared fox)			2	5				1	8
Ictonyx striatus (zorilla)				1					1
Mellivora capensis (ratel)				1					1
Genetta genetta (small-spotted genet)	2								2
Genetta spp. (genets)			1	6				1	8
Viverra civetta (African civet)				1				9	10
Ichneumia albicauda (white-tailed mongoose)				1					1
Cynictis pencillata (yellow mongoose)				1					1
Crocuta crocuta (spotted hyaena)	3	3		3	3		7	3	22
*Hyaena brunnea (brown hyaena)							1†		1
Hyaenidae (hyaenas)	1			5		2	6		14

Appendix C. Continued

Scientific Name (common name)	Country of origin												
	Botswana	Cameroon	C. Afr. Rep.	Ethiopia	Kenya	Namibia	S. Africa	Sudan	Tanzania	Zaire	Zambia	Zimbabwe	TOTAL
*Felis caracal (caracal)						1	1						2
*Felis chaus (jungle cat)							1†						1
*Felis serval (serval)							3						3
*Felis silvestris (African wild cat)						2							2
*Felis spp. (small cats)							3						3
*Panthera leo (lion)	55		4	1			20	13	9	1	26	6	135
Proboscidea													
*Loxodonta africana (African elephant)	29		8		2	3	22	19	9	2	46	33	173
Perissodactyla													
Equus burchelli (common zebra)	106					19	141	19	7	1	52	80	425
*Equus zebra (mountain zebra)	1†					36	13		2†		17†	6†	75
Equus spp. (zebras)	8				1	1	3		3		6	5	27

*Ceratotherium simum (white rhinoceros)							4						4
Hyracoidea													
Procavia capensis (large-toothed rock hyrax)	4					1	6					1	12
Artiodactyla													
Potamochaerus porcus (bushpig)	7					1	3	2	2		7	9	31
Phacochoerus aethiopicus (warthog)	63	3	23	4	1	64	143	10	19		54	67	451
Hylochoerus meinertzhageni (giant forest hog)			1										1
Hippopotamus amphibius (hippopotamus)	1	1	3				9	3	2		21	7	47
Cervus dama (fallow deer)							17						17
Giraffa camelopardalis (giraffe)	2					1	11					16	30
Tragelaphus angasi (nyala)	1†			2†		2†	70	2†					77
Tragelaphus buxtoni (mountain nyala)							1†						1
Tragelaphus derbianus (giant eland)			12			1†		6	2†		2†	2†	25
Tragelaphus euryceros (bongo)								20					20
Tragelaphus imberbis (lesser kudu)				4		7†	9†	3	1		2†	7†	33
Tragelaphus oryx (eland)	10	1†	5†			16	31	13	3		12	31	122
Tragelaphus scriptus (bushbuck)	10	2	16	3			50	23	1		21	32	158
Tragelaphus spekei (sitatunga)	39							2			1		42

Appendix C. Continued

Scientific Name (common name)	Country of origin												
	Botswana	Cameroon	C. Afr. Rep.	Ethiopia	Kenya	Namibia	S. Africa	Sudan	Tanzania	Zaire	Zambia	Zimbabwe	TOTAL
Tragelaphus strepsiceros (greater kudu)	69			2	1	108	109		6		7	71	373
Tragelaphus spp. (bushbucks)	12					5	12		3		1	6	39
Synceros caffer (African buffalo)	97	2	21		1	1	50	28	15		66	61	342
*Cephalophus monticola (blue duiker)	1†	1				1†	4	6			2		15
Cephalophus natalensis (red forest duiker)							9				2		11
Cephalophus nigrifrons (black-fronted duiker)			6				2†						8
Cephalophus sylvicultor (yellow-backed duiker)	1†							2					3
Cephalophus spp. (duikers)	1						1				1	1	4
Sylvicapra grimmia (common duiker)	26		7			13	68	9			17	40	180
Kobus ellipsiprymnus (waterbuck)	15	2	25	1			34	30	5		11	41	164
Kobus kob (kob)		2	21				8†	54			1†		86
*Kobus leche (lechwe)							7						7
Kobus megaceros (Nile lechwe)	2†						3†	24					29
Kobus vardoni (puku)											51		51

Kobus spp. (waterbucks)			3				1	2	1		3	1	11
Redunca arundinum (reedbuck)	39						35	28†			18	21	141
Redunca fulvorufula (mountain reedbuck)	2						33				2†		37
Redunca redunca (bohor reedbuck)	5†		14				14†	17	1		5	6†	62
Redunca spp. (reedbucks)	10						2	1			2	1	16
Pelea capreolus (rhebok)							30				1†	1†	32
Hippotragus equinus (roan antelope)			16				5	21			17		59
Hippotragus niger (sable antelope)	60		1†				18		4		18	75	176
Hippotragus spp. (antelopes)	5						2		1		2		10
Oryx gazella (gemsbok)	65			8	1	113	87				1		275
Connochaetes gnou (black wildebeest)	1†						46		4†		2†		53
Connochaetes taurinus (blue wildebeest)	51					3	93		14		33	25	219
Connochaetes spp. (wildebeest)	9						1				1	4	15
Alcelaphus buselaphus (hartebeest)	39	2	21		1	67	23	25	3		15†		196
Alcelaphus lichtensteini (Lichtenstein's hartebeest)	2†					3†			1		11		17
Alcelaphus spp. (hartebeests)	4					3	3		4		4		18
Damaliscus dorcas (blesbok)					1†	22†	146						169
Damaliscus hunteri (Hunter's hartebeest)											1†		1
Damaliscus lunatus (tsessebi, topi)	65		18				31	35	2		2	7	160

Appendix C. Continued

Scientific Name (common name)	Country of origin												
	Botswana	Cameroon	C. Afr. Rep.	Ethiopia	Kenya	Namibia	S. Africa	Sudan	Tanzania	Zaire	Zambia	Zimbabwe	TOTAL
Damaliscus spp.	1						2						3
Oreotragus oreotragus (klipspringer)	1			3			9				4	16	33
Madoqua guentheri (Gunther's dik-dik)				3	2								5
Madoqua saltiana (Salt's dik-dik)								1†	4†		1†		6
Madoqua spp. (dik-dik)				2		2							4
Ourebia ourebi (oribi)		1	15				1	31			5		53
Raphiceros campestris (steinbok)	49					46	47				1	23	166
Raphiceros melanotis (grysbok)											3†		3
Raphiceros sharpei (Sharpe's grysbok)	1										4	11	16
Neotragus moschatus (suni)							2				2†		4
Aepyceros melampus (impala)	119				1	10	250		20		50	127	577
Antidorcas marsupialis (springbok)	60					82	149			1			292
Litocranius walleri (gerenuk)				6			1†						7

Gazella dorcas (dorcas gazelle)					9			9
Gazella granti (Grant's gazelle)					21	1		22
Gazella soemmerringi (Soemmerring's gazelle)		8						8
Gazella thomsoni (Thomson's gazelle)					24	2	1†	27
Capra ibex (ibex)			3†		4†	3†		10
Ammotragus lervia (barbary sheep)				1†				1
Rodentia								
Pedetes capensis (spring hare)	2				9†		2	13
Hystrix africaeaustralis (crested porcupine)			4	1			3	8
Hystricidea (old world porcupines)			4	4		1		9
Lagomorpha								
Pronolagus crassicaudatus (red hare)				5				5
Lepus capensis (brown hare)							5	5
Leporidae spp. (rabbits, hares)							5	5

* Listed on CITES Appendix I or II

† Not found in this country

Source: TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) analysis of 1980 import documents, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Appendix D. African mammals that have become extinct since 1800.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Approximate Date of Extinction
Bluebuck	*Hippotragus leucophaeus*	1800
Atlas bear	*Ursus crowtheri*	(1851- 1900)
Cape lion	*Panthera leo melanochaitus*	1865
Quagga	*Equus quagga*	1883
Burchell's zebra	*Equus burchelli burchelli*	(1901 - 1944)
Egyptian wild boar	*Sus scrofa sennaarensis*	1902
Barbary lion	*Panthera leo leo*	1922
Bubal's hartebeest	*Alcelaphus buselaphus buselaphus*	1923
Sinai leopard	*Panthera pardus jarvisi*	1934
Rufous gazelle	*Gazella rufina*	1936

Sources: Harper, 1945; Goodwin and Goodwin, 1973